Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY [illegible]8. [No. 2072.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groce[illegible]s, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

PROFILES,
CUT AND FRAMED;
AND
PROFILE LIKENESS's
DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;
NEXT door to Mr. I. Robins's Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.
January 13. dtf.

TO RENT,
A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to
Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.
January 12. 6o

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.
Apply to
The Printer.
December 22. d

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.
November 19. d

WANTED
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 9. d

TO RENT,
and possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House on the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.
Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.
40 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
} TEAS
100 bags green coffee
50 kegs madder
30 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his usual terms.
Aug. 31 WINES.

☞ *Broker's* Office.
THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make *advances on deposits*—or to procure *cash for good paper*.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.
A. LINDO, *Broker.*
Dec 23 d

HEMP FOR SALE.
I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time
Bryan Hampson.
December 30.

NOTICE.
I WISH to hire for the ensuing year, twenty able bodied *NEGRO MEN*, to be employed on the Little River Turnpike Road.—Good usage, liberal wages, and punctual payment may be relied on.
R. Ratcliffe,
Agent for L. R. T. Company.
December 30. d

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to *John Horner* and *Son* and *Horners* and *Piles*, are desired to pay all accounts due to the above firms, to Abel Janney as their agent, and his receipt shall be good against us; and he is hereby authorised to bring suits against all persons indebted to the above firms where necessary, and to collect the debts due us.
John Horner, sen.
John Horner, jun.
Lewis Piles.
January 7.

Ten Thousand Dollars-worth
OF GOODS FOR SALE.
Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. James Muschett, deceased:
About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.
A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the ballance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.
The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.
☞ *ALL PERSONS* indebted to the firms of John M. Muschett and Co. James Muschett, senior, and Co. and John and Charles Muschett and Co. are heredy notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by John M. Muschett, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.
All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.
John Linton,
Attorney in fact for John M. Muschett.
Dumfries, Dec. 9, [11] dts.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*
ELOPED from the town of Alexandria, on Christmas day,
A Negro Man named Ben,
Belonging to Mrs. Fendall;
AGED about 21 years, tall, straight and spare in his form, with hollow eyes, short nose, head long and projecting behind, full high forehead, a small scar on one of his legs, supposed the left leg; he is somewhat timid, answers quickly when spoken to and sometimes stammers a little, by trade a gardener, but he has been lately employed in Mr. Moore's sugar refinery in Alexandria, and it is probable can read and write. Had on and took with him a variety of clothing, which as well as his name, he will probably change. It is supposed he has taken the road to Baltimore. Ten Dollars will be given, if he is taken up in this neighborhood, or the above reward, if more than twenty miles from Alexandria.
Edmund I. Lee.
January 4.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS.
October 24. d

Public Sale.
On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises,
Several valuable Lots Ground,
situated on the corner of Fairfax and Duke-streets.—Terms will be made known at the place of sale.
P. G. Marsteller.
January 13. dts

TO RENT,
The three story Dwelling-House, Bake-House, Flour-Shed and Out-Houses, belonging to Thomas Crandell, deceased situate on Union-street, between King & Prince-streets—Also, a House, Stable and Out-House, together with the Lot adjoining, situate at the West End, For further particulars enquire of
Anthony Rhodes.
January 12.

A Brick House for Sale.
THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to
John C. Vowell.
ALSO, TO RENT,
The House lately occupied by Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.
January 12. 6m

AUGUSTINE NEWTON,
King-Street, nearly opposite to Morrs Tavern,
HAS ON TAP,
Old Cognac BRANDY,
Maderia and London Particular Teneriffe WINES,
Holland GIN,
Rye WHISKEY and
Barbadoes MOLASSES.
TOGETHER WITH
Brown, lump and loaf Surgars, by the barrel or smaller quantity; Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Soap and Candles.
With a general assortment of
German, English and East-India GOODS.
All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at very moderate prices for prompt pay.
A constant supply of FLOUR for family use, and an elegant REGISTER STOVE for sale.
January 11. d.

Landing, this Day,
From schooner Freighter, Captain Thomas, from Portland, and for sale by
Lowrason and Fowle,
10 tons St. Peterburgh clean hemp
100 bolts Russia duck
50 do. Raven's do.
100 barrels New-England rum
30 do. tanner's oil
30 boxes mould candles
30 tons Plaister Paris
400 sides soal leather.
IN STORE,
15 pipes Holland Gin
3 do. Bordeaux brandy
0 boxes mould candles
10 do. spermacaeti do.
800 do. brown soap
70 do. chocolate
20 casks cheese
1000 sides soal leather
5 hhds. and 20 bls. Mus. sugars.
January 13. d

Just Received,
Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
6 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Soal Leather of extra nice quality
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.
☞ Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to
John G. Ladd.
December 31. d

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cotton and Stewart.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,
Corner of King and Fairfax-Streets;
HAS RECEIVED,
6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes Imperial, Young Hyson, & Hyson-skin, } TEAS,
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 blls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
30 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.
Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.
Nov 16

Mr. GENERIS
Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,
THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.
Mr. Generis begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.
November 12. co

☞ SCHOOL.
A SCHOOL will be opened in Water-Street Academy, on Monday next, by *Arad Thompson*, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Mathematics, the Latin and Greek Languages, Geography, &c.
Terms of Instruction—Reading, Writing, English Grammar and Arithmetic, $8—Latin, Greek, and the higher branches, $7 50 per quarter.
December 28. d3t law

Twenty dollars reward.
RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size: had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and trousers of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other cloathing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out, and reasonable charges if brot home.
Lawrence Hooff, *Sen.*
☞ Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.
December 26 co

ISAAC M'PHERSON
HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Of the Manufactory of the Old Three Kings, that are warranted good, are purchased with cash, and sold at a small profit.
ALSO, ON HAND,
A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of good quality and a sufficient number of hands to execute any order for Mill-Stones at a short notice, No. 30, Fayette-street, Baltimore.
11th mo. 23. 2aw18t

A French and English Gazette.
To Amateurs of the French Language.
WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South-Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.
A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. *Gadsby's* Coffee-House.
Subscribers pay *Nine Dollars* per annum, and only *Eight Dollars*, if paid in advance.
The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.
The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. *Negrin*, who is on his way from here to New-York, forming his correspondence.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *December* 11.

DEBATE

On the bill from the Senate for making appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats, for the protection of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. *Crowninshield* said he regretted that the question had been represented as a local question, applicable to the south, and it had been said that the defence of the north was not at all in the question. Mr. C. viewed it in a very different light; he considered that the whole sea board of the U. S. that every inhabitant on the coast was deeply interested in the bill now about to pass. Gun boats would as well assist to protect the passage leading into Boston harbor, as the mouth of the Chesapeake; they were certainly fit to aid in the protection of any of the northern ports; he was astonished when he heard a doubt expressed upon the subject. He was glad to hear a gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) say he should vote for the bill; he would rather have his vote than his speech on the subject, as well also the vote of one of his colleagues (Mr. Upham) who followed him in debate and took the same course. Both these gentlemen said they would vote for the bill on the table, and yet they observed they could not approve of this mode of defence; it would thus appear that their votes were vastly more reasonable than their arguments. He trusted that on this bill the house would give an unanimous vote. What was the proposition? To put our ports and harbors in some state of defence. Was the measure embraced by this bill all the defence proposed? No; but it was all proposed to be decided on at present, because it could be almost immediately accomplished; and who knew when this force might be wanted? He did not say it would be wanted to-day, to-morrow, or the next day. But possibly the return of spring might bring an occasion for its service to repel an invader, and where the risk was deemed even probable, procrastination in preparing for the worst would be the height of imprudence.

In regard to the utility of gun boats, gentlemen differed, and well and honestly they might, because their use had not in this country been sufficiently confirmed by experience. Mr. C. would, however, quote an instance or two in which they had been eminently useful even in our own country. He had learnt from a very correct source, that in the war between G. Britain and France in 1760, when the American colonies took a part, there was an instance on record, which proved that these gun boats were employed with success in the river St. Lawrence; that four gun boats carrying one 18 pound cannon and 20 men each, did attack and capture a brig of 16 guns and 180 men, killing 60 or 70 men in the brig, while the gun boats lost but a single man, and received little or no other injury. If any gentleman doubted, Mr. C. would give the respectable authority of the vice president of the U. S. for the fact. Mr. C. had understood he was an officer actually employed by the colonial government in that service.—— Another instance had been given to him by a naval gentleman of eminence who was not now in the service of the U. S. but who he believed it called upon would do himself great honor. Mr. C. then read the statement made by that gentleman to this effect: "In 1776, the Roebuck & Liverpool, two British frigates, one of them mounting 44 guns on two decks, lay in the river Delaware, below Philadelphia. A flotilla of American gun boats attacked them with spirit. The engagement was severe, and victory terminated in favor of the gun boats. One of the frigates, the Roebuck, was crippled and driven on shore, and would have been taken possession of, if the ammunition in the boats had held out. As it was, after the Roebuck floated off into deeper water, both frigates abandoned their station, and left the gun boats masters of the river." It was probable that there might be some gentleman of the revolution near him who might have known of the fact; if so, would it have no impression on the house? He presumed it would have a favorable impression, as it deservedly ought. He could cite other instances; he could say that in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, at Algesiras, the Spanish gun boats had in many cases attacked British frigates, and sometimes 74 gun ships, and very much annoyed them; h[illegible] of no instance of their capture, b[illegible] often happened that a new wind [illegible] up carried the vessels out of the [illegible] of their fire. It was also believed to be a fact that the British naval commanders in the mouth of the Straits of Gibraltar had always been alarmed in moderate [illegible] weather, when they see the gun [illegible] Algesiras coming out to attack [illegible] of war; engagements [illegible] not uncommon, and the [illegible] the advantage, and captured merchant vessels under their convoy, and carried them off in spite of all the efforts to save them which could be made by the men of war.

Gentlemen also differed in regard to the expence of this measure; and had gone into various calculations to support their positions. Mr C. had made some too; and gentlemen were not correct when they stated their annual expence at four or five millions of dollars. How many men were necessary to man a gun boat he could not say, but he thought fifteen were as many as could be usefully employed in a boat carrying but one gun. Estimate the pay of the men at 12 dollars per month, the expence of one man for the year would be 144, say 150 dollars; 100 dollars each for maintensnce would make it 250 dollars for one man; 15 men at 250 dollars each was 3,750 dollars for each boat, and the total annual expence of the whole 257 gun boats would be somewhat short of a million of dollars. He did not assert that the expence would not exceed this, but he did not believe it would much exceed it: and if these boats were employed but half the year it would be but half this expence; and would not this be a cheap defence? He thought it would.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

MINUTES.

Friday, January 15.

Mr. *Parke* from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill for extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory; which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Porter* from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill supplementary to an act, entitled "an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt;" which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole,

Mr. *Green* presented a petition from the inhabitants of Nantucket, praying the erection of certain bouys in the entrance of Nantucket and other places.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr *G. W. Campbell* from the committee of ways and means reported a bill for the relief of Edward Weld and Samuel Beebee; which was twice read and referred.

The bill for continuing the salaries of certain officers of government was returned from the senate with an amendment making those salaries "perpetual."

Mr *Stanford* said the word "perpetual" was an unusual phraseology. The bill was a partial and not a general bill, or he should have no objection to its being made *permanent*. He moved that the house do not concur with the amendment, and called for the yeas and nays upon the motion.

Mr. *Campbell* moved to amend the amendment of the senate by inserting "permanent" instead of "perpetual."

Mr. *Stanford* objected to this; for by omitting the term of limitation to the bill, the senate had made it permanent till repealed; so that "permanent" or "perpetual" were supernumerary.

Mr. *Campbell* withdrew his motion.

Mr. *Stanford's* motion recurring—

After a long and desultory discussion, Mr. *Bibb* moved to strike out "made perpetual," and insert "continued in force without limitation."

This motion was negatived.

The question then recurring on concurrence.

The question was taken by yeas and nays on concurring and negatived—yeas 26, nays 82.

Mr. *Randolph*, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States with two resolutions passed on Wednesday last, together with certain documents laid on the table of this house, reported that they had obeyed the order of the house, and had received for answer from the President, that, in relation to the first resolution, he would send an answer to the house in writing; and, in relation to the second, that he would give to the house such information not improper to be disclosed, as comes within the scope of that resolution, and which might be in possession of the executive department.

Mr. Dawson from the committee to whom was referred a resolution on the subject, reported a bill for procuring a formidable train of field artillery for the service of the U. S. which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

On motion of *Mr. Basset* the house went into a committee of the whole on the resolutions submitted by him some days ago relative to contractors,

Mr Marion in the chair.

The first resolution being under consideration as follows:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law to prohibit the officers of government from making any contract on behalf of the U S. with any person being a member of either house of Congress, or with any other person for his or their use.

Mr Basset said he presumed that this proposition possessed, sufficient intrinsic merit not to require the aid of extensive talents or laborious exertions of any gentleman to advocate it. He assumed it as an axiom that fundamental principles must rest for their security on the purity of the representative body. He should however trust the support of this measure to its own importance.

The resolution was carried 59 to 15.

The second resolution being under consideration as follows:

Resolved, That every contract hereafter to be made an the part of the government of the United States shall contain a clause or condition to render the contract absolutely void, if the contractor should be elected a member of either house of congress.

Mr *Rowan* objected to its passage, inasmuch as it was adding a qualification to representatives which congress had no right to do, and as it might operate as an expost facto law vacating contracts already made.

Mr. *Chandler* objected to it as it might have a tendency to prevent the fulfillment of contracts. A man might have made a contract, received a sum of money on account of it, and by being elevated a member of congress could evade the fulfillment of his contract; or might be deprived of an advantageous contract by being elected a member of congress without his own consent.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell* wished to see no gentlemen contractors on this floor. This resolution only went to effect contracts hereafter to be made. Although no member of this or any future congress might be affected by any existing contracts, he wished to do away every inducement whatever either to increase salaries or remunerate officers. As to the constitutional power of adopting this measure, a moments reflection would show that it was not intended to add a qualification to a member of Congress. If a man holding a contract became a member of Congress, it was intended that his contracts should thereafter cease.

Mr *Key*. Suppose a contract made with a person not a member; if this person become a member, his contract is absolutely void. It would operate as an encouragement for violating contracts. Every person holding a contract on which he had received advance, or which he did not like, might, by being elected a member, vacate his contract; which could not be intended by the honorable mover of the resolution.

Mr. *Basset* said he was more sensible now than heretofore of an embarrassment in speaking on a subject of so much importance, proceeding from his having been so little in the habit of addressing a public body which prevented him from expressing with ease those sentiments which occurred to him. He did feel however, that there was not a principle contained in these resolutions which was not perfectly consonant with the constitution—not a position which did not bear properly on the subject. Mr. B. referred to this clause in the constitution: "No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the U. States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the U. States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office." He feared that even in reading this clause he could not be heard by every gentleman; but it surely was not necessary to tell gentlemen that it was a fundamental prineiple that no man should have a vote in creating any *office* in which he would be interested. What was the case in making contracts? Did they not vote almost daily large sums for contracts, and might they not become participators in their profits? And if this had not been the case heretofore, how had they been restrained: By the disposition of the officers of government not to make contracts with members, and by the conviction of the members themselves, that it would be contrary to the spirit of the constitution. If this conviction did not exist, the largest contractors in the nation would be found in this House. If it were only to guard against this principle of favoritism, he should perhaps have supported the proposed measure; but there was a constitutional ground on which he wished to act. The constitution had declared that the representatives of the people should be pure. Was there not a door here open for undue influence by permitting a person to come here and vote for a contract, and go to the public offices and immediately become parties to the same contract? He thought there was, and this he wished to guard against. He was not surprized at objections made to any general proposition; human nature was so prone to differ on general topics, that he supposed gentlemen might differ with him in opinion. But for this he should have been much surprized at the objection made by the gentleman from Mary and; for he being a professional man, must know that money advanced on a contract could be recovered by law on a breach of that covenant; and surely it was in the [illegible] of the legislature to annex any condition [illegible] contracts. The objection taken by the [illegible] gleman from Massachusetts would have [illegible] if it were correct on principle; it could be [illegible] medied by making it necessary for a con[illegible] tor to accept the office before his con[illegible] would be void.

Mr. B. had no idea of a man's h[illegible] an office forced upon him to his [illegible] judice or injury. He thought it better [illegible] let the propositions stand upon the broa[illegible] possible basis; and when the bill [illegible] brought forward, if objectionable, it c[illegible] be amended. He was willing to adm[illegible] ny modification; but hoped gentle[illegible] would be content to take the sense o[illegible] house on the general principle, and [illegible] whether the constitution would bear [illegible] out in running this parallel, for paralle[illegible] might be permitted to call it, as the [illegible] principle which prevented a man [illegible] voting for the establishment of an [illegible] which he might obtain, would prevent [illegible] man from voting for contracts in which [illegible] might participate; and if the constitution [illegible] prohibited public officers from having [illegible] seat on this floor, the same principle [illegible] apply to contractors. Had not a contr[illegible] or the same liens on his mind, as if he [illegible] ceived money as a public officer? He [illegible] lieved when they saw the practice of [illegible] country so strongly enforcing this pr[illegible] ple, when they saw the public office[illegible] raining from making contracts with m[illegible] bers of congress, and members refusing [illegible] accept of them from a conviction of [illegible] impropriety, it would not need argu[illegible] or eloquence to shew that they should [illegible] vide by law against the possibility [illegible] contrary practice taking place.

Messrs. Southard and W. Alston [illegible] gested the propriety of altering the phr[illegible] ology of the resolution; for as it stood [illegible] present, if a person were employed [illegible] build a ship, and he should be elected [illegible] member of this house without his k[illegible] ledge, the contract was void, and the [illegible] lic business would be arrested, and [illegible] man might be ruined. The same might [illegible] said of contracts for carrying the mail [illegible] the U. S. Suppose a person contract[illegible] to carry the mail from Washington city [illegible] New Orleans were to be elected a mem[illegible] of this house, the contract would be [illegible] and the mail totally arrested. Where [illegible] man entered into a contract with the U[illegible] he gave security for his compliance [illegible] the conditions of the contract; he is elect[illegible] ed a member of congress, he has commit[illegible] ted a breach of contract, and he and [illegible] securities must suffer a very heavy l[illegible] On the other hand if a man had rece[illegible] money in advance, he might avail him[illegible] of his election to a seat in congress to [illegible] cate his contract.

Mr. *Smilie* suggested to the mover, [illegible] propriety of the committee's now rising [illegible] reporting assent to the first resolution, [illegible] asking leave that it might be refused to [illegible] again on the others; as the first resolution [illegible] embraced the principle, and the others [illegible] went to detail which could be as well [illegible] complished in the bill.

Mr. *Macon* said the introduction of [illegible] principle was only intended to guard [illegible] gainst evils which might arise. When [illegible] they were pure was the time to guard [illegible] gainst corruption. The exceptions which [illegible] had been made were merely verbal. The [illegible] only question in deciding on general reso[illegible] lutions of this kind was, whether the sub[illegible] ject was worthy the attention of the house. [illegible] Would any one say after hearing the pro[illegible] vision of the constitution which had [illegible] been read, that it was not according to the [illegible] spirit of the constitution, or that it was not [illegible] important that this body, should be as pure [illegible] as purity itself, and therefore that its mem[illegible] bers should have no concern with the pub[illegible] lic money? It was to be supposed that [illegible] those officers who made contracts on the [illegible] part of the United States would sufficiently [illegible] guard them from evasion; but even grant[illegible] ing all that had been contended for, whether was it better that the United States [illegible] should lose the benefit of a good contract [illegible] or continue a contractor on this floor? [illegible] There could be no hesitation in deciding [illegible] upon general principles that they should [illegible] in preference give up the contract. He [illegible] thought however, that this resolution should [illegible] not be adopted, as the first contained the [illegible] principle, and this would be merely an in[illegible] struction to the committee to whom the [illegible] ther was referred.

Mr. *Bassett* moved that the committee [illegible] should rise and report assent to the first [illegible] with a view of moving that they be [illegible] ch[illegible]rged from the consideration of the re[illegible] maining resolutions.

After some objections to the detail of [illegible] be proposition from Messrs. Holland and [illegible] Quincy, the committee rose and reported [illegible] the first resolution, which was agreed to by [illegible] the house, and referred to a committee of [illegible] five members to bring in a bill.

Mr. *Newton* moved [illegible] the day on the report of [illegible] commerce and manufactu[illegible] rial of the merchants of [illegible] ing a modification of the [illegible] But before it was taken [illegible] that effect being made, t[illegible] ed till Monday morning.

BALTIMORE, [illegible]

Arrived, schooner M[illegible] days from Trieste. Left [illegible] tober, ship Amelia, of B[illegible] Raber, Rich, of Baltimo[illegible] days. In the Mediterran[illegible] by several French and [illegible] was informed by one of th[illegible] was chased off her station [illegible] Corfu, by three French s[illegible]

Also Sweedish schooner [illegible] 9 days from Cape Franc[illegible] came through the passage [illegible] John, for Baltimore. Le[illegible] of English and Swedish v[illegible]

Also, schooner Carlto[illegible] days from St. Pierres, M[illegible] there, 26th ultimo, brig Bl[illegible] Baltimore, discharging; s[illegible] Jacobs, do in 4 days.

Schooner Good Intent, [illegible] veral others belonging to [illegible] were embargoed eight days [illegible] of an arrival of two Frenc[illegible] France, with 500 troop[illegible] landed at Fort Royal; they [illegible] supposed for France. O[illegible] in lat. 31, long. 64, was bo[illegible] tish sloop of war Melville, [illegible] lately. The officers inform[illegible] ral Cochran took possessi[illegible] and St. Thomas, 25th De[illegible]

Also schooner Three F[illegible] from Carthagena, (Spanish [illegible] there, 14th December. [illegible] Pigot, Lucas, of Philade[illegible] ten days; the schooner R[illegible] Baltimore, sailed 8 days b[illegible] ket.

Dec. 25, off the South [illegible] spoke brig John, Martin, fr[illegible] for Kingston Jamaica. 26 h[illegible] was boarded by the British [illegible] lus, cape Warren, who after [illegible] ket balls through our mains[illegible] under his lee, the captain [illegible] board with his papers and [illegible] time and returned with thr[illegible] searched the schooner a se[illegible] off the lining, broke up the [illegible] scarcely left a place unsea[illegible]

The ship Fame Jones, [illegible] Batavia, for Philadelphia, p[illegible] ton roads 11th instant for [illegible] visions.

Also, brig Fair American [illegible] days from Point Petre Gua[illegible]

Sailed in co with ship Ma[illegible] and brig George Washingto[illegible] Left brig Gilbert, Aydela[illegible] next day, Merrimack, Lake [illegible] in 10 days, sch'r Caroline, [illegible] days, St. Tammany, Blagge[illegible] days, Pomona, Hopt, uncer[illegible] berts, do Northern Liberti[illegible] sch'r Akres, do 16 days, M[illegible] mings, do 6 days, ship Lib[illegible] certain, brig Hope,—— N[illegible] days, Cutler,—— Portland [illegible] William Henry, next day, sl[illegible] N. York, uncertain, Pallas, [illegible] Salem Mass. (from Calcutt[illegible] tress) to sail in 10 days.

NORFOLK, *Janu[illegible]*

St. Croix and St. Thom[illegible] British.— Captain Powers o[illegible] cy, from Grenada, informs [illegible] ed the west end of St. Cro[illegible] the last month, when he sa[illegible] ships of war at anchor. Y[illegible] the capes, he spoke the sc[illegible] Bingham, 17 days out fro[illegible] bound to Alexandria—cap[illegible] informed that before he sail[illegible] been received that the island[illegible] and St. Thomas had been ta[illegible]

Captain Johnson, arrived [illegible] roads, in 17 days from M[illegible] forms us, that the 18th of D[illegible] frigates arrived from Fran[illegible] troops, which they landed [illegible] the 26th of the same month, [illegible] France. An embargo was [illegible] time of the arrival of the [illegible] until they sailed again, when [illegible] On the 31st of December, i[illegible] 64, captain Johnson was b[illegible] officer from the British sloo[illegible] ville, and treated with gre[illegible] This officer informed that [illegible] rage took possession of St. C[illegible] Thomas on the 25th Decemb[illegible]

ALMANACS for [illegible]
Just published and for [illegible]
Cottom an[illegible]

Mr. *Newton* moved for the order of the day on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the memorial of the merchants of Philadelphia praying a modification of the embargo law.

But before it was taken up, a motion to that effect being made, the house adjourned till Monday morning.

BALTIMORE, *January* 18.

Arrived, schooner Mary, Bunbury, 78 days from Trieste. Left there, 31st October, ship Amelia, of Boston, and schr. Raber, Rich, of Baltimore, to sail in ten days. In the Mediterranean was boarded by several French and English frigates; was informed by one of the latter, that she was chased off her station off the Island of Corfu, by three French ships.

Also Sweedish schooner Wasa, Lavely, 9 days from Cape Francois. Sailed and came through the passage with schooner John, for Baltimore. Left there a number of English and Swedish vessels.

Also, schooner Carlton, Johnson, 22 days from St. Pierres, Martinique. Left there, 26th ultimo, brig Blanchy Cotton, of Baltimore, discharging; schooner Henry, Jacobs, do in 4 days.

Schooner Good Intent, Meader and several others belonging to the northward, were embargoed eight days, in consequence of an arrival of two French frigates from France, with 500 troops; which they landed at Fort Royal; they sailed the 25th, supposed for France. On the 31st Dec. in lat. 31, long. 64, was boarded by the British sloop of war Melville, and treated politely. The officers informed us that admiral Cochran took possession of St. Croix and St. Thomas, 25th December.

Also schooner Three Friends, 30 days from Carthagena, (Spanish Maine). Left there, 14th December, schooner Eliza Pigot, Lucas, of Philadelphia, to sail in ten days; the schooner Rossil, Davis, of Baltimore, sailed 8 days before for a market.

Dec. 25, off the South side of Cuba, spoke brig John, Martin, from Alexandria, for Kingston Jamaica. 26th off Cape Maize was boarded by the British frigate Dædalus, capt Warren, who after firing two musket balls through our mainsail while laying under his lee, the captain was ordered on board with his papers and detained a long time and returned with three officers they searched the schooner a second time, tore off the lining, broke up the cabin floor, and scarcely left a place unsearched.

The ship Fame Jones, 140 days from Batavia, for Philadelphia, put into Hampton roads 11th instant for water and provisions.

Also, brig Fair American, Hamilton, 20 days from Point Petre Guad.

Sailed in co with ship Margaret, Myrick, and brig George Washington for N. Y — Left brig Gilbert, Aydelass, for N York next day, Merrimack, Lakeman, Baltimore in 10 days, sch'r Caroline Edwards do. 8 days, St. Tammany, Blagge, New York 4 days, Pomona, Hopt, uncertain, Peter Roberts, do Northern Liberties, Claw, do. sch'r Akres, do 16 days, Mohawk, Chammings, do 6 days, ship Libra Francis, uncertain, brig Hope,— Newport, R. I. 3 days, Cutler,—— Portland 6 days, sch'r. William Henry, next day, ship John, Drew N. York, uncertain, Pallas, Edwards, of Salem Mass. (from Calcutta, put in in distress) to sail in 10 days.

NORFOLK, *January* 14.

St. Croix and St. Thomas taken by the British.— Captain Powers of the brig Nancy, from Grenada, informs us that he passed the west end of St. Croix, the 26th of the last month, when he saw the British ships of war at anchor. Yesterday near the capes, he spoke the schooner Philip, Bingham, 17 days out from Barbadoes, bound to Alexandria—captain Bingham informed that before he sailed, advices had been received that the islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas had been taken.

Captain Johnson, arrived in Hampton roads, in 17 days from Martinique, informs us, that the 18th of December, two frigates arrived from France with 500 troops, which they landed and sailed on the 26th of the same month, supposed for France. An embargo was laid from the time of the arrival of the above frigates, until they sailed again, when it was raised. On the 31st of December, in lat. 21, long. 64, captain Johnson was boarded by an officer from the British sloop of war Melville, and treated with great politeness. This officer informed that admiral Cochrane took possession of St. Croix and St. Thomas on the 25th December.

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.

WILLIAM HERBERT, Esq. was yesterday re-elected President of the Bank of Alexandria—and HUGH SMITH chosen a Director in his place.

FLOUR inspected in Alexandria, for the year ending 11th December, 1807, 27,608 barrels.

At a general meeting of the Mutual Assurance Society, held at the Capitol in this city, on Wednesday the 13th instant, Alexander M'Rae, Geo. W. Smith and Alexander Stuart were re-elected Directors of that Society: of whom Alexander M'Rae was unanimously chosen as President of the board of Directors; and on the same day William Price was re-elected as Cashier-General.

Richmond paper.

Virginia Legislature.

The following are the amendments to the Federal Constitution which have been adopted by the House of Delegates.

WEDNESDAY, *Jan.* 13.

"*Resolved*, That the Senators in Congress from this state be instructed, and the representatives therefrom be requested, to use their best endeavors in procuring the the following amendment to the constitution of the U. S. to wit:—That the judges of the Supreme, District & Inferior courts of the U. S. and their territories, may be removed from office by the vote of the house of representatives and the Senate of the United States in Congress assembled, a *majority* of the *whole number* of the house of representatives, and a majority of the members of the Senate present concurring therein. Provided however, that the cause or causes of such removal shall be stated at length on the journal of each house."

And the question being put on agreeing to the said resolution as amended, it passed in the affirmative——Ayes 121—Noes 55

"*Resolved*, That the said Senators be instructed, and the said Representatives requested, likewise to endeavor to obtain the following amendment to the constitution of the U. S to wit——That the Senators in the Congress of the U. S. may be removed from office by the vote of a majority of the whole number of the members of the respective state legislatures by which the said Senators have been or may be appointed."

And the question being put on agreeing to the said resolution as amended, it passed in the affimative——Ayes 142—Noes 18.

PERSIA.—— Amongst the gigantic projects of French ambition, a passage to India through Persia has been prepared. By accounts we learn, that a military survey, by French officers, had commenced from Constantinople to the shores of the Indus; and a letter from Augsburgh informs us, that Jussuf Bey, attended by a French interpreter, had passed through that city on the 7th Sept on his way to Paris, as ambassador from the Persian court. Under these circumstances the political philosopher will look with attention to the sources of information on the present state of Persia. This country from Hindostan, the eastern frontier to the western mountains of Elwind, is 1200 miles in length, and 1000 miles in breadth, from the deserts on the Indian Ocean, to the inhospitable districts bordering on the sea of Aral. The authorities with which the learned are acquainted, are those of Strabo, Pliny, the historians of Alexander, and among the Arabian writers, Ebu Honkal, Edrisi, and the princely Abulseda. All the most important authorities on the coast extending from the Tigris and Euphrates, to the confines of the eastern peninsula, are given in the voyage of Nearnus; and the Periplus of the Erithrean sea by the learned Dean of Westminster. The British government has not been wholly inattentive to this subject; and, in 1774, a little squadron was equipped from Bombay, in order to explore the coast between the Indus and the Gulph of Persia, of which there had been scarcely any account since the time of Alexander the Great. When the Romans obtained possession of Egypt the Indian trade, which had been conducted by land to the Caspian Sea, and through the defiles of Mount Caucasus to the Euxine, received a different direction, and the treasures of the east were conveyed to Europe by the Red sea and the Mediterranean. The most curious document on his new channel of communication, is Cosma's Indicopleustes, written A. D. 535, by which we learn, that the trade continued on the same footing from the reign of Claudius to the termination of the fifth century, and that in that period the island of Ceylon was considered as the grand emporium of oriental commerce.

The population of modern Persia is supposed to exceed ten millions; and the military force is estimated at 200,000.

The Persians never were a maritime people because some of the precepts in the laws of Zoroaster must be disregarded in long voyages. As the Mahometan religion is adverse to trade, here also, as well as in Turkey, commercial intercourse is conducted by foreigners. As in the one the Christians and Jews are the traders, so here, the natives of Armenia and Hindostan. The revenue of Persia is about five millions, of which three are derived from the eastern and two from the western monarchy.

Peter the Great once held the mountainous provinces adjacent to the Caspian sea The alliance with Candanar or the eastern despot, in the present circumstances would be of the greatest consequence to the security of British dominion in India. The nature of the country presents innumerable difficulties, which will require all the ardour of enterprize possessed by Bonaparte to overcome. Persia has been called by an intelligent writer (Chardin) a country of mountains. In the contracted vallies there is little or no produce. No Asiatic country is so deficient in rivers, if we except the bladeless leafless regions of Arabia—Excepting in the north, and among some of the western mountains not a hazle tree is to be found to sheker the weary traveller Contemplating this country in a military point of view, it should not escape notice, that the horses of Persia are more excellent and beautiful than any other in the world, and that the camels are powerful & numerous. It is well known that Tippoo Saib constantly employed agents in Persia to provide horses for his cavalry.

(London paper)

The pith of the following toasts (which we suppose, must have been drank at an association of schoolmasters) deserves notice:—— "The fair daughters of Maine—May they *add* virtue to beauty; *substract* envy from friendship, *multiply* amiable accomplishments by sweeiness of temper; *divide* time by sociability and economy, and *reduce* scandal to its lowest denomination.

THE SPIRIT OF CONTRADICTION.

From *La Fontaine.*

A WOMAN sauntering near a river's brink,
From thought, or thoughtlessness, or drink,
No matter which, fell in't—
And, as the story goes,
She ended quickly all her earthly woes,
Was drown'd, to speak more plainly, in a minute.

Soon as her spouse the tidings knew,
Swift as an arrow to the spot he flew,
The corpse to find and the last duties pay;
Friend, cried he, with tearful eyes,
If you know where my poor *Peggy* lies,
Tell me, I pray.

Seek *down the stream*, said one—ah! no,
Quoth he, I'd better *upward go*—
The wife on whom I doated,
Was so obstinate a jade,
That, by the mass, I'm much afraid,
She *'gainst the stream* has floated.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

Arrived in Hampton roads, on the 18th inst. schooner Philip, captain Taber, of this port, in 19 days from Barbadoes.—Sailed in company with schooner Abigael, Berry, for Wilmington, N. C. schooner Sea Nymph, Wilson, St. Croix; brig William, Moore, for Wilmington, N. C. brig Federal, Sergeant, Turk's-Island: schooner Concord, Bosworth, Turk's Island; brig Mentor, Mouran, Turk's Island; sloop Friendship, Hand, Savannah; schooner Liveoak, Pike, N. Carolina; ship Fairlady, Peterson, Charleston.

Left there, brig Montezuma, Lincoln, to sail in 5 days; brig Minerva, Freeman; schooner Active, Givein; schooner ——, Combs, for Berbice; brig ——, Hatch, Freetown; sloop Hancock, for Demarara, and several other vessels, names and captains unknown.

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

☞ The Committee appointed by the Common Council, for the relief of the Poor, during the inclement season, inform their fellow-citizens, that there are at this time a number of families in town suffering for every necessary of life.

Donations in money, wood, provisions, or cloathing, will be thankfully received by Mr. *James Harris*, Royal-street, or themselves, and distributed according to the best of their judgment,

J. Swift,
Hugh Smith,
Aaron Hewes,
James Russell.

January 18. 3t

APPEALS.

In Common Council, 16th Jan. 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the Council will sit as a Court of Appeals, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at the Council-Chamber, from the hour of 10 to 12 o'clock, where all persons having appeals to make on their assessment will attend, or otherwise be excluded from a hearing.

Test. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

January 18. dt30thJan

FIFTY HOGSHEADS
Choice Jamaica Spirits,
FOR SALE BY
Catlett and Fisk.

Januarry 11. d

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

I will rent my *Fishing-Shore*, at the mouth of Dogue-Creek, for the next season, or longer if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Jan 15. 2aw6w

PIANO FORTES.

THE subscriber has just received from LONDON, PIANO FORTES with additional Keys. They are equal, if not superior, to any he ever saw, and some of them most elegantly finished. They are imported on the best terms and will be sold very reasonable if soon applied for.

Thomas W. Pairo.

Washington City, Jan. 19. eo2t

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.

J. H. HOOE

Jan. 15. 2

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives, on Thursday next the seventh instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

January 4. [5] 3taw4w

Philadelphia Grand Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislature of Penn-

First drawn Number on the succeeding five days, each	1,000
First drawn Number on the succeeding two days each	5,000
First drawn number on the last days drawing	10,000

This Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 23d day of Frebruary next, & will be completed in 28 days at intervals, under the superintendance of Gentlemen appointed by the Governor, to whom approved security has been given for the faithful drawing of the Lottery agreably to the Scheme. The numbering for the wheels has so far progressed, under the direction of Mr. James Oellers, as to justify fixing the day of drawing. The cash prizes will be paid at the bank in 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, and the Machines and Composition rights delivered to order, on payment of the deduction as above. All prizes must be demanded in one year after the drawing, or they will be considered as forfeited after that time.

TICKETS *at one Dollar and fifty Cents to be had of*

JAMES OELLERS,
No. 1 South Third-street.
LEONARD KEEHMLE,
No. 79, North Third-street.
THOMAS PETERS,
No. 22, North Second-street
THOMAS BEDWELL,
No 178, North Third-street.
SILAS WILSON,
No. 841, North Front-street.
JOHN SHAW,
No. 232, North Second-street.
CHARLES BITTERS,
No. 11 North Third-street.
ISAAC CARPENTER,
No. 245, South Second-street.
DANIEL MILLER,
No. 427, North Second-street.

And at the office of the Aurora, and Freeman's Journal.

The Price of Tickets will advance as the drawing progresses.

Note the purchaser or holder of every ticket, will be entitled to a valuable Patent right for manufacturing Sago, Starch, and Hair-Powder from Potatoes, by a process entirely new, besides a chance of the many valuable cash prizes.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. ROBERT GRAY's Book-Store, in Alexandria; who will be furnished with a regular and correct list of every day's drawing.

January 7, cot15th Feb.

PROSPECTUS
OF
LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR
TO THE
PACIFIC OCEAN,
THROUGH
THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,
Performed by order of the Government of the United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

THIS work will be prepared by Capt. *Meriwether Lewis*, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprized in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

THIS distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be published

LEWIS AND CLARK'S
MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 9° west, to the Pacific Ocean and between 36° and 52° north latitude with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensions five feet eight inches by three feet ten inches.

EMBRACING all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by Captain Lewis during his late tour.

FOR the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the most respectable commercial towns, and at the seats of government of the respective states and territories within the Union: no advance is required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

THE price of part the first, in two vols. will be ten dollars, and that of part the second, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

*** ANY persons who may have subscribed for these works, to lists which contained no stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed, are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of December next. M. LEWIS.

Philadelphia, June 3. [Aug. 7.]

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

---

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by the land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
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Has just received and for Sale,

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Doctor Reed's New Cyclopaedia. Vol. 6th, part 1st. Vol. 6th, part 2d. is expected by the next arrival from Philadelphia.

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INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum, with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining th FourMile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A L S O,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander,

August 18. eo

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